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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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THE EVOLUTION OF A "STEADY."

BEGINNING OF AN AFFAIR OF SENTIMENT.

BY H. J. O'HIGGINS.

A March wind rattled the skeleton branches of the trees in New York's Central Park, and an April sun brightened the unshaded lawns beneath them, so that the air was at once warm and cold. A couple walking down the mall remarked this phenomenon. He likened the weather to a mixed drink, and she encouraged him with a pretty show of teeth.

"Blowin' itself," he said of the wind that tugged at her Sunday skirt, tossing the feathers in her hat and blowing wisps of her disordered hair about her face.

She put them back with: "It'll blow me to bits."

"Come an' see the circus," he suggested, meaning the menagerie. "The monkey house—we'll be in out of the wind there."

"All right," she agreed. "They're cunnin', ain't they?—the monkeys."

"Sure," he nodded. "Are yeh cold?" looking at her with more admiration than solicitude. It was plain that he spoke only as an excuse for that look.

"Cold?" she laughed. "Are you? Put on yer coat, w'y don't yeh? Aw, do."

The coat hung on his arm. He protested that he was not cold; he had only thought that she might be so.

"Aw, put it on," she urged.

Now, no man of any spirit will put on his overcoat in such a case. That would be to acknowledge either that he had not sense enough to know when he was cold, or wisdom enough to put on the coat, knowing it.

"Say," he said, "w'at's the use of me puttin' on the coat w'en I don't want it?"

"Yeh might put it on w'en I ask yeh," she pouted.

"Aw, say," he appealed to her.

"Well," she defended herself, "yeh never do w'at I ask yeh."

The defense was lame, inasmuch as they had met only three times as yet, and she had never asked him to do anything for her before. However, he saw that this affair promised trouble, and "Gee!" he said, "I ain't goin' teh scrap about it," thrusting an arm into a sleeve of his coat.

She turned to him, all smiles. "Yeh needn't put it on, if yeh don't want it," she said.

"Sure, I don't want it," he said. "I tol' yeh that."

She took the coat from him, and folded it over his arm. "Silly," she laughed, squeezing his hand.

He grinned at once. "All right, all right," he said. "As long's you're happy."

She took his arm with an air of ownership, and they turned down the path toward the menagerie. On ordinary days she was a factory girl and he a bricklayer, but this was a spring Sunday afternoon, and they were a pair for the poets. Several hundred other couples on the crowded walk were in the same happy condition, but planets revolving in common space could not be at further cry from one another. Each pair was the centre of its own solar system, with the other worlds circling about in outer darkness.

Therefore, these two went arm in arm with Coney Island frankness, as if they were the sole inhabitants of a new Garden of Eden. They were just on the pleasant verge of an intimacy which each, unknown to the other, very much desired. He turned greedily to her, and she to him, to hear the lightest word. They impeded the midstream of promenaders while he turned up the collar of her jacket. When he guided her around a corner, helped her up a step, or passed her through the crowd before him he reached a protective arm about her waist and let it remain long after these slight excuses for its presence there had passed. He wore his hat jauntily on one side of his head, and he tried to be witty beyond telling.

"We'll getta peanutty fer de monk," he said, swinging her around to a vendor of nuts and candies. "How mucha? Fiva centa? Sure," and paid out the coin like a man of money. He put the bag of peanuts in the coat pocket that was nearest her, and invited her to help herself—which she did. Necessarily, his hand met hers sometimes in the pocket, and held it there until the difficulties of making a passage through the crowd parted them again. He chaffed her delicately because she ate so many nuts. "Here," he said, "yeh'll make yerself sick. You ain't the monkey I got them fer."

She smiled gayly, winking a happy eye at him as she broke a shell between her small white teeth. It is certain that he looked longingly at the lips that parted to show those teeth.

"Are yeh tryin' teh make a monkey of me?" she asked.

This overwhelmingly witty retort, coming so unexpectedly, jolted him into a loud laugh. He choked and coughed. She giggled. They stood for a moment, helpless with laughter, and even after they had sobered sufficiently to walk together again, he replied to her inward convulsions with deep chuckles of the throat.

He was proud of her. Ordinarily, the lady in these affairs does nothing but giggle and again giggle, giggling insipid admiration of the camel who sets a heavy footed wit capering for her amusement. Here was a girl who smiled and answered back. He thought upon it deeply, chuckling over it and saying nothing. She understood that he approved of her retort and she could not help but try the point of it in memory again and giggle.

She put her hand in his pocket and he trapped it, smiling down on her with a new feeling of sympathy. She answered his look with its fellow, pleased with the compliment of his laughter.

They went down the walk so, to the tiger's cage, where a crowd had gathered to watch the small boys in the front row who were teasing the big brute with sticks and nutshells. The couple elbowed a way into the press of people and were crushed together in it. He had an excuse for putting an arm around her.

"There's Tammany fer yeh," he said of the tiger. "Hello, Dick."

"He'll get out," she was afraid.

"Not on yer life," he reassured her.

The tiger beat the floor of the cage with its tail, opened its pink jaws and yawned a melancholy roar. She pretended to be mightily frightened, caught at his free hand and was immediately wrapped more tightly in his protecting arm.

"Say," he chuckled, "yeh're not scared, are yeh?"

"Well, w'y don't they leave the poor thing alone?" she said. "It might break those little bars."

He made no answer, having his arms and mind full of other things. She felt quiet, too, and they stood gazing, speechlessly contented, at nothing at all. The boys poked sticks between the bars, and the tiger roared dismally; but these two did not heed it. They were in a stupid daze of happiness, the usual condition of Central Park lovers, who will sit, so, on a bench for hours together without speaking. A policeman finally stirred on the stagnant stream of sightseers again with his "Keep movin', there; keep movin', now," and they were elbowed out of their stupor.

"He keeps movin'," he said, resentfully.

She busied herself with a peanut, doubtful whether she had not given him too much encouragement, whether he had not been simply amusing himself with her.

They drifted down to the cage where the eagles and the buzzards were shut up together. There had been trouble among the birds, and they were sulking in all corners of the cage.

"ook as if they'd been three years married," she said.

He regarded her doubtfully. He would have liked to reply to her sarcasm, but marriage was an awful subject to discuss in such circumstances. He held his breath at thought of it, and fell back on the peanuts. She noted his silence.

When they came to the ostriches he said "Rubber neck," and they both laughed as heartily as if the ostriches had not heard that same remark from every wit who had passed that day.

"Gee," he said of the rhinoceros, "I'm glad I ain't got an upper lip like that to shave," and she was hysterical again.

He grew bolder, and when she called to the deer with a hissing noise of the lips, he said: "Yeh're scared to do that teh me."

This sounded too flippant. She turned on him quickly. "But you ain't a deer," she said snappishly.

He was flatly crestfallen. She blew hot and cold in a breath. Why did she speak to him like that? He had been only joking.

He followed her in a sulk. She watched him from the corner of an eye, going over the evidence she had accumulated in the process of emotional vivisection which she had been practising on him. It amounted to this: That he would put on his overcoat to please her, even when he did not need it; that he looked at her with a full eye of admiration; that he avoided a cheap discussion of marriage; that she should change him from the highest of good spirits to the lowest of bad, without a word.

This promised something serious. She slipped her hand into his pocket for a nut again. He did not follow it.

"Yeh're mad," she said.

"No, I ain't," he contradicted sullenly.

"Yes, yeh are," she repeated with great cheerfulness. "An' I wouldn't be so silly if I was you."

"But yeh're not me," he retorted.

"Yes, yeh are," she said irrelevantly.

"Who is? * * * What?" he frowned.

"What I said yeh wasn't," she said slyly, biting a peanut.

That bewildered him. "Eh?" he queried, puzzling over it.

"Would yeh rather be one of them?" she asked, taking his arm again, and nodding at the bears.

"A bear?" he smiled. "W'at'd I want teh be a bear fer?"

"I dunno," she said. "w'y did yeh want teh be a bear fer?"

He grinned. "I wasn't, was I?" he said, rather proud of it.

"Yep," she nodded. "Come on, now, an' give peanuts to th' other bear."

He went jauntily up to Bruin, and fed peanuts to it in the most daring manner. He put a hand almost within reach of its claws, and even ventured to lay a nut fearlessly on the back of the huge paw that was thrust through the bars to him. She drew back on his arm. "Don't, don't," she whispered, "he'll scratch yeh. Aw, Jim, don't."

"That's all right," he said bravely, picking out another nut.

She drew him away. "Now, yeh mustn't," she said. "Come on, an' sit down here."

He was withdrawn from his foolhardiness with reluctance. "That was all right," he said. "I wouldn't let him get me."

"Sit down," she said. "I'm tired," seating herself on a public bench.

He was all anxiety in a moment. "Here," he said, putting his arm around her shoulders, "lean back now."

She laid her head on his arm, and looked up at him with a comfortable smile. "Don't yeh want ter put on yer coat?" she asked.

"Not except yer want me ter," he said.

She reached out for his other hand at this whole-souled surrender. And they sat there, hand in hand, his arm about her neck, his free hand lovingly fingering her ear, looking unutterable tenderness at close range into each others' faces. A number of the passers-by turned to stare at them, but they did not mind it. She had tacitly accepted him as her "steady," and he knew it. The world might go hang.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

When a young man follows his girl to the kitchen when she goes out to prepare supper, that is one sign of an engagement that is genuine

OUR ENORMOUS EXPORTS

NEARLY $130,000,000 IN IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.

Tremendous Total of Trade With Foreign Countries in Articles For Which We Were Formerly Dependent Upon the Workshops of the Old World.

When one considers the full significance of the statistics relating to our exports of the manufactures of iron and steel for the calendar year 1900, it is not difficult to account for the perturbation felt on account of the loss of trade in these lines which Great Britain has suffered through the competion of the United States. Forty years ago the man who would predict that some time in the future this country would find itself independent of Europe in supplies of iron and steel products for its own use would have been set down as a dreamer of wild and fantastic dreams. American free traders then told American consumers that it was their lot in life to produce food stuffs, raw materials and precious metals, and to let Europe do the manufacturing for them. It is only within a few years that American free traders have ceased to talk that way.

But what would have been thought of the man who even ten years ago foreshadowed an export trade amounting to $130,000,000 a year in iron and steel products manufactured in the United States? He would have been called crazy. Yet the fact remains that no feature of the exportations of the calendar year 1900 has been more remarkable than that of manufactures of iron and steel. When the total for 1899 passed the $100,000,000 line much surprise was felt in other parts of the world, and the opinion was expressed at home and abroad that the high prices which prevailed in the beginning of the year would cause a reduction of these exports rather than an increase. This expectation has not been realized. On the contrary, the year 1900 made even a larger gain than did the year 1899, and brought the grand total of iron and steel, exclusive of iron ore, up to $129,633,480, or more than $100,000,000 in excess of the year 1890, when the total was a little above $27,000,000, and more than double that of 1897, when it was $62,737,250.

Almost every important article shows an increase in 1900 over any preceding year. Pig iron amounts in 1900 to $4,500,000, against $3,250,000 in 1899, and $2,500,000 in 1898. Builders' hardware shows a gain of about $1,000,000 over 1899 and $2,000,000 over 1898. Steel rails amount in value to nearly $11,000,000 in 1900, against about $6,000,000 in 1899. Electrical machinery, which is greatly in demand in all parts of the world, increased from $2,500,000 in 1898 to $5,250,000 in 1900. Sewing machines increased from $3,000,000 in 1898 to $4,500,000 in 1900, and typewriters from $2,000,000 in 1898 to nearly $3,000,000 in 1900.

The destination of the articles of American manufacture, and especially of our machinery, is literally to every part of the world. Our sewing machines, typewriters and scientific instruments go to Asia, to Africa and to the Islands of Oceania and, what is more remarkable, they go to experienced Europe with all her facilities for manufacturing and her skilled workmen. Of the $6,788,000 worth of instruments for scientific purposes, including telephone and telegraph instruments, over $1,000,000 worth went to the United Kingdom alone, nearly a million dollars' worth to France and $500,000 worth to Germany. The United Kingdom and Germany each take over a million dollars' worth of our sewing machines out of a total exportation of $4,500,000 worth. Over a million dollars' worth of typewriters actually went to the United Kingdom and a half million dollars' worth to Germany. Of the total exportations of builders' hardware, amounting in value to $9,782,402, over $2,000,000 worth went to the United Kingdom nearly a million dollars' worth to Germany, about a half million dollars worth to France and another $1,000,000 worth to other parts of Europe. Of the $10,895,416 worth of steel rails exported in 1900, over a million dollars' worth went to Europe and nearly $4,000,000 worth to British North America.

The following table gives the exports of scientific instruments and sewing machines in the calendar year 1900, as compiled from the statement just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It shows that these complicated and delicately adjusted machines and instruments are distributed to even the most distant parts of the world, and is a deserved tribute not only to the skill of the American workman, but also to the quality and reliability of his work and of the articles which his labor produces:

Exported to—	Sewing Machines.	Scientific Instruments.
United Kingdom.. ..	$1,071,903	$1,623,426
France....	134,598	937,948
Germany....	1,019,300	500,316
Other Europe	393,807	830,004
British N. America...	171,313	200,523
Central America	37,586	67,562
Mexico	343,437	351,886
Santo Domingo	8,178	....
Cuba	121,803	330,816
Other West Indies...	27,376	....
Argentina	206,232	302,692
Brazil	103,259	216,497
Colombia	7,912	....
Other South America.	178,085	247,452
Chinese Empire.... ...	7,508	56,095
British East Indies...	14,765	....
Japan...	20,671	331,166
British Australasia ..	567,755	323,005
Philippine Islands ...	385	24,282
Other Asia and Oceania...	28,777	239,590
Africa	12,289	144,581
Other countries	30,332	61,597
Totals.....................	$4,510,221	$6,788,938

Looking at the grand total of nearly $130,000,000 of exports of iron and steel manufactures from the United States for last year, it is quite clear that free trade Great Britain has ample cause for uneasiness over the competition of protected America.

Switzerland's Co-Operative Society.

The Co-Operative Association of Basle, Switzerland, contains 19,011 members, who bought nearly $2,000,000 worth of provisions, etc., last year, and got back nine per cent. of their expenditures. This has led to the formation of an opposition association of small dealers.

Discoverers of the New Star.

The new star of the first magnitude discovered by Dr. T. D. Anderson, of Edinburgh, in the constellation Perseus, was simultaneously observed by Professor Grimmler, at the Erlanger Observatory, Bavaria.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

The Question of a Protective Tariff Under Serious Debate in Great Britain.

"Commercial Intelligence," of London, "devoted to the interests of British trade at home and abroad," and having for its motto, "Our country's welfare is our first concern," is publishing a discussion on free trade versus protection. Harold Cox, Secretary of the Cobden Club, is taking the free trade side of the controversy, and Ernest E. Williams, author of "Made in Germany," is advocating protection. In concluding his first contribution (January 26, 1901), Mr. Williams says he advocates protection—

1. Because there is no such thing as free trade, and other countries refuse to admit our (English) merchandise free into their ports.

2. Because, under the aegis of protection, other countries have developed industries which would not have been developed to such an extent had they granted free admission to foreign and particularly to English manufactures.

3. Because, by so doing, these other countries have become wealthy and self-supporting communities.

4. Because England's supremacy is being gravely challenged, and has already begun to decline under the free trade system, and under the attacks of protectionist countries.

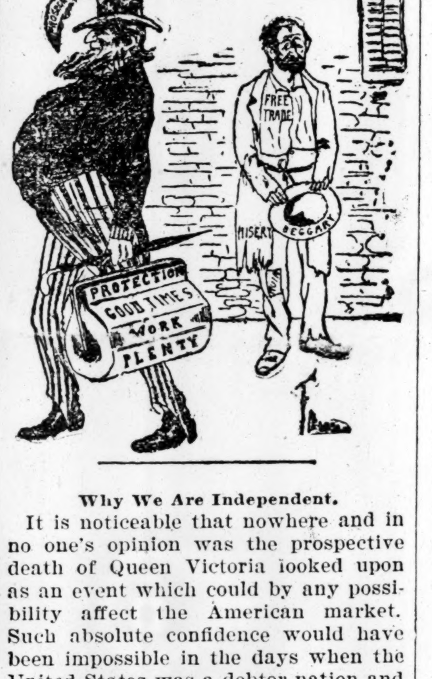
5. Because economic self-containment, particularly in the matter of food supply, is a necessity to the well-being of any country, and can in this country (England) only be secured by a return to protection.

6. Because the experience of other countries shows that manufacturing greatness and a big foreign trade are not incompatible with protection, even to agriculture.

7. Because the country's revenue can best be raised from import duties.

Mr. Williams has a clear eye and a true aim. His shots are centre shots. They go straight to the mark, and if they do not succeed in penetrating the thick armor of British unwillingness to learn anything new or to forget anything old in economics, why, so much the worse for British industry and British trade.

They Never Speak as They Pass By.



Why We Are Independent.

It is noticeable that nowhere and in no one's opinion was the prospective death of Queen Victoria looked upon as an event which could by any possibility affect the American market. Such absolute confidence would have been impossible in the days when the United States was a debtor nation and when even slight ripples in English financial circles were felt with increased violence over here. Thanks to the great balance of trade which the Dingley law has been rolling up, which has brought great quantities of gold to this country, and which has led to the buying back of large quantities of American securities from foreign holders, we are comparatively independent of foreign financial influences.

Perfect Economic Health.

Our whole trade with the world has immensely increased; we have passed Great Britain in the decade, and are now the first exporting nation; we are buying less and less of foreign food and finished foreign manufactures; we are buying more indispensable crude materials for manufacturing; we are selling more and more finished American manufactures in the markets of the world, and we are selling absolutely more, though relatively less, food products. These facts point to a condition of perfect economic health and vigor in America. They are exactly the results which have been prophesied by every great American protectionist from Washington, Adams and Clay, to Lincoln, Blaine, Dingley and McKinley.—Boston Journal.

It Could Not Be, Yet It Was.

An English trade review pays an eloquent tribute to one of the salient features of the McKinley tariff when it warns the Welsh tin plate manufacturers that they "may shortly find American manufacturers competing in this trade as in others" in Great Britain. And it was only a few short years ago that our free trade contemporaries were vociferously assuring their readers that tin plate never, never could be produced in America—that American tin plate mills were all "myths!"—Camden (N. J.) Post and Telegram.

Unfit For Publication.

"Democracy, Its Past and Future," is the subject on which Mr. Cleveland regretfully declines to address the Kansas City Democrats. It will be noticed that no reference was made to the Democracy's present—for the reason, probably, that it has none that is fit to print.—New York Mail and Express.

Right-Handed Children Are Brighter.

Professor F. W. Smedley, of the Child Study Department of the public schools of Chicago, declares that from experiments he is convinced right-handed children are naturally brighter than left-handed. Pupils who find difficulty in articulation are most often left-handed. The right hand is controlled from the left side of the brain, and the left hand from the right side. Speech is controlled by the right side of the brain. The overdevelopment of one hand or the other is thought to affect speech.

Crusade Against Indelible Pencil.

A crusade against the indelible pencil has been begun by physicians in Chicago on the ground that it is so poisonous as to cause sore lips and fingers, or even death.

M'KINLEY INAUGURATED

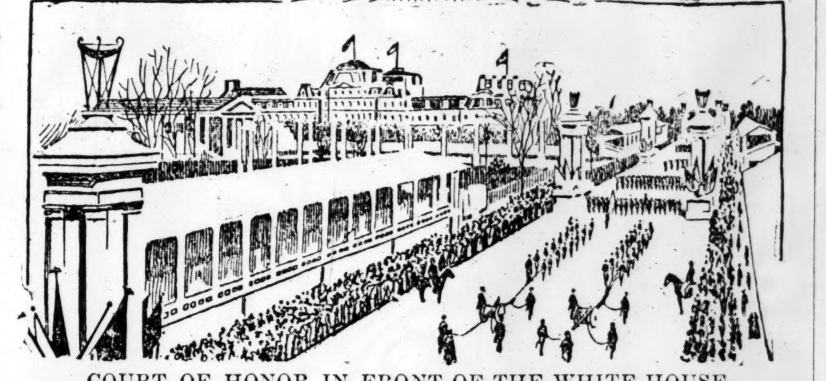
President's Induction Into Office Marked by Brilliant Ceremonies.

ROOSEVELT NOW VICE-PRESIDENT

President McKinley Takes the Oath in the Presence of a Large Multitude—Delivers His Inaugural Address During a Rainstorm—Greatest Military Pageant Washington Has Ever Seen.

Washington, D. C.—William McKinley, of Ohio, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, were inaugurated President and Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt first taking the oath of office in the Senate Chamber, and President McKinley being sworn into office again on the main portico of the Capitol. The ceremony of administering the oath of office to the President was marred by a slight fall of rain, which afterward turned for an hour or more into a steady downpour. The success of the inaugural programme was not seriously clouded, however, by this disagreeable incident. The shower was an April one, and soon gave way to clearing skies, which assured the uninterrupted continuance of the outdoor celebration.

The President's drive from the White House to the Capitol was the occasion for unbounded enthusiasm. Senator Hanna sat beside the President in the carriage, which was escorted by veteran organizations numbering 1200 men and by Troop A, of Cleveland, Ohio. The Cabinet and Admiral Dewey and General Miles in carriages followed the President, and behind them marched the West Point and Annapolis cadets, the Porto Rico battalion and 4000 regulars.



COURT OF HONOR IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE.
(President McKinley reviewed the Inaugural parade from a stand, enclosed in glass, constructed between the Executive Mansion and the State, War and Navy buildings.)

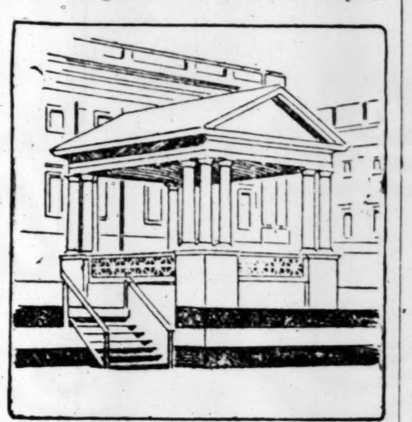
The oath of office was administered to Vice-President Roosevelt in the Senate Chamber by Mr. Frye, the President pro tem., in the presence of the President, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Ambassadors and envoys and overcrowded galleries. Among the spectators were Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Roosevelt.

President McKinley went from the Senate to the east front of the Capitol to take the oath of office. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Fuller in the presence of the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Supreme Court and an immense multitude of people. The delivery of the President's inaugural address consumed only twenty-two minutes, one of the shortest inaugural speeches ever delivered.

MRS. M'KINLEY IN HER INAUGURATION BALL GOWN.

The grand review was a splendid military and civic spectacle. 30,000 men being in line. The formation was unusually compact, and passed the reviewing stand in two and one-half hours. The cadets from West Point and Annapolis, the Porto Ricans and the Governors of States carried off the popular honors. The President was attended at the review by Vice-President Roosevelt, the Admiral of the Navy, the General of the Army, the Cabinet, Senator Hanna and General Corbin.

The hall in the great court of the Pension Building was the most brilliant inaugural ball in the history of the republic. The beauty and refinement of the decorations suggested the elegance of a private function, and would have graced a modern American palace. Twelve thousand was the limit of tickets, and the appearance of the ballroom indicated the presence of that number of people.



THE PRESIDENT'S STAND AT THE CAPITOL WHERE HE WAS INAUGURATED.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Senator Carter Talked the River and Harbor Bill to Death.

Washington, D. C.—In the closing hours of Congress the two houses reached an agreement on the Sundry Civil bill, the only one of the great supply measures not disposed of, but the River and Harbor bill failed to pass, being talked to death by Senator Carter, of Montana. This feat, which signalized his retirement from the Senate after six years of brilliant service, is regarded as one of the most notable occurrences in the history of Congress.

The House closed its session at 11.45 a. m. amid a demonstration from its members following the delivery of an impressive valedictory by Speaker Henderson. Shortly before the closing hour, Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, the minority leader, presented resolutions testifying the high regard of the House for the manner in which Speaker Henderson had administered the duties of presiding officer. The resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote. Then the Speaker, in slow and impressive tones, delivered his closing words to the House, thanking the members for their co-operation through a busy and eventful Congress.

In retiring as the President pro tem. of the Senate, Mr. Frye in response to a resolution of thanks for his courtesy and impartiality delivered a brief but feeling address to the Senate.

At the close of the session of the Fifty-sixth Congress Vice-President Roosevelt was sworn in and immediately called the Senate of the Fifty-seventh Congress to order. The new Senators were sworn in in groups of four. At the close of this proceeding the Senate attended the inauguration of the President on the east front of the Capitol.

The Fifty-sixth Congress was in session 197 days, which is less than for years. The following resume is given of bills, acts, etc.: Number of bills, 14,336; number of reports, 3000; public acts, 345; private acts, 1250; total acts, 1595; number of joint resolutions, 395.

Interest Abroad in Inauguration.

London.—Considerable interest has been aroused in the inauguration of President McKinley by the cable dispatches describing the elaborateness of the preparations for the ceremony. The St. James Gazette intimates that the magnitude of the arrangements is a fitting corollary to "the idea of a greater America which has been developed, and in some measure realized, during President McKinley's regime."

Twentieth Century Gospel Campaign.

The Twentieth Century National Gospel campaign was inaugurated by the mailing of an appeal to the ministers and Christian laymen of New York City, which was prepared by a committee composed of some of the most distinguished clergymen and citizens of the metropolis.

Russians Defeated by Chinese "Banditti."

A force of 3000 Russians engaged 10,000 mounted "banditti" near Shing-King, China. The Russians retired on Moukden. They lost one gun, and twenty were killed and wounded.

Escape of General De Wet.

General De Wet has crossed the Orange River, northward, in South Africa, with his force of 2500 men.

Shafter Becomes a Major-General.

The United States Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Brigadier-General William R. Shafter, U. S. A., retired, to be Major-General.

Blue Bonnet is Texas State Flower.

The Texas Senate has unanimously adopted a resolution making the blue bonnet the official flower of Texas.

Opposes More Executions in China.

President McKinley has urged, through Mr. Rockhill, at Pekin, China, that no more Chinese be executed.

Minor Mention.

Queen Victoria left an estate of $3,000,000.

The report of an expert showed the existence of a "corner" in sugar in France.

Professor Lounsberry, of Yale, declares that the average newspaper English is unusually good.

Terrific storms have practically stopped travel from Skaguay into the interior of Alaska.

Fruit growers of California, in convention, have demanded quicker shipments to the East.

Hypnotist Has Subjects Spank a Man.

J. Santanelli, a hypnotist, was arrested at Kingston, N. Y., charged with assault committed through three hypnotized subjects who imagined their victim a baby and spanked him. Many women ridiculed the victim, and he sought revenge by causing the arrest.

Shot Boers Who Were Bathing.

A party of British surprised a number of Boers in bathing near Middleburg, South Africa, and before the Boers could make their escape seven of them were shot.

Labor World.

The miners of Montchanin and Le Creuzot, France, have rejected the idea of a general strike.

The strike of stevedores at the Merchants' and Miners' docks, Providence, R. I., has collapsed.

On account of reduced freight traffic six crews of trainmen have been taken off from the Highland Division of the New Haven Railroad system.

The Building Trades Council, of Pittsburg, Penn., will demand higher wages from master builders, and if refused a strike involving 150,000 men may result.

M'KINLEY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Washington, D. C.—President McKinley's second inaugural address is in part, as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: When we assembled here on the 4th of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then I felt constrained to convene the Congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the Congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of $41,000,000.

The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the Executive and the Congress.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it, and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without avail. It became inevitable, and the Congress at its first regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came. The result was signally favorable to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the Government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

Existing problems demand the thought and quicken the conscience of the country, and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their righteous settlement rests upon us all—no more upon me than upon you.

The American people, intrenched in freedom at home, take their love for freedom with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas.

We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves, and by no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations.

The part which the United States bore so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions, and in dealing with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

We face at this moment a most important question—that of future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends.

The declaration of the purposes of this Government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good.

Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain, the Executive with all practical speed has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government, prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law which now rests upon the United States under the Treaty of Paris.

The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution is approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of Congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the Government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States.

The principles which led to our intervention require that the fundamental law upon which the new government rests should be adopted to secure a Government capable of performing the duties, and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations, of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety, and liberty, and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relation to Cuba.

While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on February 6, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the Congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine Islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the Executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago.

The settled purpose, long ago proclaimed, to afford the inhabitants of the islands self-government as fast as they were ready for it will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity.

Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States.

By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty, and welcome it as a guarantee of order and security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law.

Handsome Costumes at Inaugural Ball

The inaugural ball was a scene of great brilliancy in the Pension Office, at Washington, the decorations of which were harmonious and beautiful, and at which many handsome costumes were worn.

Pacifying the Philippines.

The pacification of the Philippines proceeds with such rapidity that the early establishment of general civil government in the islands is contemplated by the Commission.

Whole Town Held For Debt.

The town of Molson, Wash., has the unique distinction of being in the hands of a receiver. A petition signed by three creditors who hold claims aggregating $3000, was presented to Judge Hanford, at Tacoma, for involuntary bankruptcy on the part of George B. Meachem, owner, or reputed owner, of all personal property and real estate in the town of Molson.

Game Slaughtered For Their Hides.

Thousands of deer and moose have been killed for their hides in the northern part of Minnesota.

IRISH M. P.'S IN CONTEMPT

Sixteen Members Carried Out by the Police After a Free Fight.

GAVE "BOBBIES" A LIVELY TUSSLE

The Nationalists Refused to Leave Their Seats For a Division on the Education Budget, But Were Forcibly Ejected After a Great Uproar—Carried Out Singing "God Save Ireland."

London.—A remarkable scene occurred in the House of Commons when Mr. Balfour applied the closure on the education estimates. The Nationalists shouted, "Gag! gag!" and refused to leave the hall and go into the lobby to be counted when the division was taken. The Chairman twice asked them to retire to the division lobby but they shouted, "Certainly not!"

The Chairman then intimated he must report the case to the Speaker. The Speaker having returned to the House, the Chairman reported the case to him, and the Speaker asked if the Irish members still refused to obey the order, and there were cries of "Yes! yes!" The Speaker then named sixteen recalcitrants, and Mr. Balfour moved their suspension. This was agreed to without a division.

The Speaker ordered them to withdraw, but they refused amid more uproar. The Speaker called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove them. They shouted defiance. The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms advanced and asked them to leave; still they refused. At this a body of policemen entered to enforce removal.

The House messengers first attempted to remove Mr. Crean, who slipped to the floor and hugged a bench. The messengers vainly tried to lift him. Then the police were ordered to take hold. They had either less compunction or were more used to handling men. Four of them hauled Mr. Crean up in a twinkling and dragged him to the gangway.

Mr. McHugh struck a constable as he was passing. It looked as though a free fight would begin, but the police hurried Mr. Crean away, while others hastened to seize the remaining recalcitrants.

Mr. McHugh's turn was next. He was tougher than Mr. Crean and the police did not succeed in getting him out quickly. The Speaker thereupon directed them to desist and speaking with much emotion said:

"This scene is distressing to Englishmen. As Irishmen I appeal to the honorable members to have some respect for the dignity of the House to which they belong."

Mr. McHugh shouted: "We defy you! We defy the Government! We defy the Chair!"

The Speaker made another appeal and then recalled the police. Mr. McHugh was carried out with his arms and legs wriggling. Mr. White made a similar undignified exit. Then Patrick O'Brien, expressing sympathy with his evicted comrades and assuring the House that the others would not go except in a similar manner, said he hoped the leader of the House and the Speaker would find some other way out of the difficulty. The Speaker replied that the only possible way was for the members named not to defy the rules of the House and to retire peaceably. This was met with fresh shouts of refusal and amid a disgraceful hubub and the singing of "God Save Ireland," one after another of the named members was removed struggling.

Mr. Flavin was the last to go. He imparted humor into the proceedings by exclaiming when helpless in the arms of a dozen big policemen: "All right; I'm not going to hurt anybody."

Those who were removed included John Sullivan, Patrick White, Patrick McHugh, William Lundon, William Abraham, Patrick Dugan, Anthony Donelan and James Gilhooly.

The Chairman then resumed the chair and the vote was carried.

CABINET RENOMINATED.

All of the Present Members Named to Succeed Themselves.

Washington, D. C.—President McKinley sent the following nominations to the Senate:

John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of State.

Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Elihu Root, of New York, to be Secretary of War.

John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to be Attorney-General.

Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be Postmaster-General.

John D. Long, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Interior.

James Wilson, of Iowa, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

The Senate confirmed the nominations.

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Dead.

The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, intended to replace the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, relating to the construction of isthmian waterways, is dead. Its death was technically caused by the fact that the last clause of the treaty allowed only the period of time up to March 4 for its ratification.

Acquitted of Murder.

Ernest Hecht, accused of murdering Mrs. Louisa Foster, was acquitted by the jury at Syracuse, N. Y. The defense was that Mrs. Foster committed suicide. Hecht was found in the room with the body, and was alleged to have killed the woman after she had tried to commit suicide and failed.

Sentenced For a Quadruple Murder.

At Pekin, Ill., the jury in the case of Samuel Mosher, who murdered his wife and three sons on May 13, owing to troubles with Amish religious sect, brought in a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary.

Fell Down Stairs and Broke His Neck.

W. C. Clark, aged sixty-two years, Secretary of Colorado in 1876, met accidental death in Denver, Col. He tripped while coming down stairs and fell to the bottom, breaking his neck.

John E. Searles Fails.

John E. Searles, former Secretary of the Sugar Trust and an officer of eighteen corporations, made an assignment at New York City, after resigning from the Presidency of the American Cotton Company. It is estimated that his liabilities exceed $2,000,000, with assets of uncertain value.

Assassination in the Public Street.

As Rudolpu Dimaria, an Italian, was leaving his barber's shop at Hazleton, Penn., he was shot and instantly killed. The murder took place on the principal street of the town. Nicholas Lapiz was arrested on suspicion.

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Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect March 3rd, 1901

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

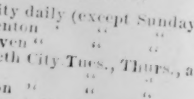
Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]	2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " "	4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday	9:30, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " "	11:05, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)	11:40, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " "	12:40, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " "	5:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday " "	5:53, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " " "	7:00, p. m.

☞ Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.
Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.



Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12:45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.
Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12:00, noon, and Friday 12:30, p. m., for Pasquotank River Landings. Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday] for Washington, N. C., and 5, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Auroa, South Creek, and Makleyville.
For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City. or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

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The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

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PALEMON JOHN, Editor.

ELECTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

During the last few years North Carolina has figured prominently in public discussion because of the peculiar political conditions existing within her borders, and especially because of her late anomalous election law.

At the last session of Congress, Senator Pritchard, of this State, challenged still further the attention of the nation by verbally depicting the conditions at present existing within the Tar Heel State. He showed how by the recent law unlimited discretion was given to the Democratic registrars in placing the names of suffragists upon the registration books, and how, also, by a cleverly devised act of the then existing legislature the right of *mandamus* to compel the registration of properly qualified citizens was practically denied. The vote of the State was thus placed absolutely under the control of the party machine in power with no redress at law. A general amnesty bill for the benefit of guilty officials has since been passed. Democracy was thus, to all appearances, placed firmly in the saddle furnished with means to retain its seat independent of the popular will. Soon the evil effects of this law asserted themselves within the household that give it birth, as illustrated in the recent primary election, and necessity compels its repeal.

Taking up the race question the Senator said in part:

"The race question is a thing of the past in North Carolina. The colored man has never dominated the affairs of the white man in that State, and he is less inclined now than ever before to engage in political affairs.

The voting population of our State, according to the census of 1890, is as follows:

Total white vote, 233,650.
Total colored vote, 124,107.
Making an excess of white over colored voters of 109,543.

I am sure that the present census will show that there are not more than 95,000 colored voters in the State of North Carolina today, thousands of them having left the State since 1890.

The constitutional amendment has passed out of the realms of politics, and it now becomes a question for the courts. We have at least reached a point where the living issues of the day ought to be considered by the people of North Carolina without having them obscured by matters that are calculated to create a prejudice in the minds of our people, and which necessarily result in the indifferent consideration of all questions, that vitally affect our welfare." And many a weary citizen echoes a hearty "Amen."

FORESHADOWINGS OF THE FUTURE.

It has been said that coming events cast their shadow before. That old axiom has to-day an apt illustration in the politics of our southland. The Republican policies making for industrial development are finding strong support from the business element of Dixie. The race problem as the sole paramount issue in southern politics is doomed. With its passing the "solid South" will soon be only an historical memory. It is impossible to ignore the signs that indicate the opening of a new era. Self interest is ever a controlling factor in the life of man. Every year it is beoming harder and harder for the old machine to induce the southern suffragist to vote against his own pocketbook on a purely sentimental issue. The signs of party revolt are open, and he who runs may read. How often now-a-days we hear the common declaration, "Nationally I am a Republican, but on State issues I am a Democrat." There is a good deal of significance contained in that statement.

Perhaps one of the most striking illustrations of this new southern sentiment is furnished by the action of Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, a Democratic represenative, who in the last Congress ardently supporte distinctively Republican measures, the ship-subsidy bill, and the policies of protection and expansion. His course finds southern indorsement in the resolutions passed by the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association and by the Maritime Congress recently held at Brunswick Ga.

A contemporary commenting upon this State of affairs furnishes the following pertinent remarks:

"It is said that Senator McLaurin represents the newer industrial elements in South Carolina, especially the cotton mill interests in the uplands. In any case, it is a striking fact that a South Carolina Senator should find himself so often in harmony with Republican policies and boldly give them his vote. Southern sentiment in general is much divided on the old assortment of Democratic issues. In Missouri and Arkansas alone has any branch of the Legislature passed a resultion of sympathy with the Filipinos, and in Arkansas the majority of the unpatriotic utterance was small. Should the question of the surrender of the Philippines be squarely submitted, it is doubtful if the South would vote for it. Senator McLaurin represents a good deal of Southern feeling, though it is not generally as outspoken as in his case. His constituents have not protested nor have his Democratic caucus associates objected. He is an interesting figure in the Southern situation."

As the importance of these industrial policies to the South's material welfare are more widely recognized and supported, the race issue will become less emphasized and the questions therein involved will the more readily adjust themselves when no longer made the subject of a bitter political campaign. The negro is realizing that his salvation lies in the tilling of the soil and the gathering of a competence rather than in acting as bogey man in a somewhat unsavory political game.

An era of industrial development and better political feeling seems to be dawning for the New South.

THE IMPEACHED ANSWER.

The impeached Judges have filed their answer to the charges perferred against them. It is a voluminous document of some 17,000 words. It is a plain setting forth of the facts of the case, and a further amplification of their opinions previously rendered in the causes of White vs. Hill and White vs. the Auditor. This ground has previously been fully covered in these columns. White was appointed to office under the act of 1897. This act was amended by other acts of 1899. These amendatory acts did not abolish the office occupied by White, though the court found that the salary was reduced thereby. The court in the performance of its ministerial duty, issued a *mandamus* compelling the payment of the sum thus found. For this they are impeached.

The Judges, also, call attention in their answer to the fact that when in the famous "Asylum cases" the then victorious Fusionists attempted to oust Democratic office-holders from their seats the court now impeached protected them on the ground that they had a vested right to their office, and the bar and general public applauded that decision. Now that the boot is on the other foot, and a Populist is protected from a Democratic ousting, it seems to pinch horribly.

MODERN IMPERIALISM.

As a pertinent exposition of the doctrine of "tyrannous oppression" being now applied in the distant Philippines, we quote the following from the President's recent inaugural.

"They are obstructionists who despair and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them.

"The American people, intrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others.

"Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas. As heretofore, so hereafter, will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it, and in the fear of God will take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet."

LITERARY NOTICES.

The improvement noted in recent numbers of "Everybody's Magazine" is still more conspicuous in the March issue. This is a first-rate magazine, brim full of individuality, containing remarkably strong stories and articles of distinct interest and readableness. Among the ten-cent monthlies it is rapidly forging to the front, and it bids fair to contest the supremacy of its most widely circulated contemporaries.

"The Eclectic Magazine" for March reprints from The Fortnightly Review, Sir Robert Hart's striking article, "China and Reconstruction," which is one of the most important contributions which has been made to the consideration of the Chinese problem. Another article of special timeliness is Mrs. John Richard Green's account of a recent visit to the Boer prisoners at St. Helena. M. de Vogue's extremely clever article on the Exposition of 1900 is translated from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. There are other articles of equal excellence. The Living Age Company, Publishers, Boston.

In another column is to be found the advertisement and notice of The New York Tribune publications. It is with more than usual pleasure that we recommend these publications to our reading patrons as examples of the highest forms of American journalism. The Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Tribune are all powerful motive forces for popular development. Their pages are clean, free from morbid sensationalism, and present the news of the day in a reliable and attractive form. Readers of the Tribune are sure, in every case, of having both sides of any controverted question presented to them. The reviews, criticisms, editorials and market reports therein contained are unsurpassed by those of any other American newspaper. One of these publications should be a constant visitor to every Southern home.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., March 8, 1901.

Handshaking has formed no inconsiderable part of the work done by President McKinley during the first week of his second administration. Every day since inauguration the White House has been crowded with out of town visitors and President McKinley has made it a point to see as many of them as he possibly could.

All the members of the Cabinet were this week re-nominated and the nominations were immediately confirmed by the Senate, Attorney General Griggs having consented to remain in the Cabinet until his successor gets ready to enter the Cabinet.

Senator Morgan knows as well as any man in the country the abrogation of a treaty requires action by both branches of Congress and the approval of the President. Consequently his introduction of a resolution, when the Senate alone is sitting, for the abrogation of the Clayton-Barbor treaty and his bragadocia speech thereon is regarded as merely a bit of anti-British play to the galleries.

The Senate as now constituted has 86 members. There are four vacancies, two from Deleware, one from Nebraska, and one from Montana. There are 51 Republicans, 31 democrats, and 4 independents, the latter being Jones, of Nevada; Wellington, of Md.; Teller, of Colo.; and Allen, of Nebr.

President McKinley will take no steps under the authority given him by the Spooner Philippine amendment to the Army appropriation bill until he receives a full and comprehensive report from the Philippine Commission. Both the President and Secretary Root are determined that every precaution shall be taken to avoid mistakes in the formation of the civil government of the Philippines. Consequently no haste will be used.

Gen Wood has been slandered in the newspaper dispatches, which quote him as having told members of the Cuban Constitutional convention that the conditions laid down by Congress and approved by the President that must be complied with before Cuba would be allowed to set up a government of its own were not final and could be changed by negotiation. Gen Wood never made any such statement, because he knows that the conditions are and were intended to be final, and that this government will retain control of Cuba until they are complied with. It is the general belief in official circles that the Cubans will accept the conditions.

Vice President Roosevelt stood the burst of applause from the galleries when he made his appearance at the opening of the sessions of the Senate for two days, but when it was repeated on the third day as he took his seat, he sharply rapped for order and said, looking sternly at the galleries: "If there is any applause or disorder the sergeant-at-arms will clear the galleries." His manner made it plain that he meant what he said. He has no idea of allowing the impression to go out that he is either posing for or encouraging applause for himself.

CASTORIA.
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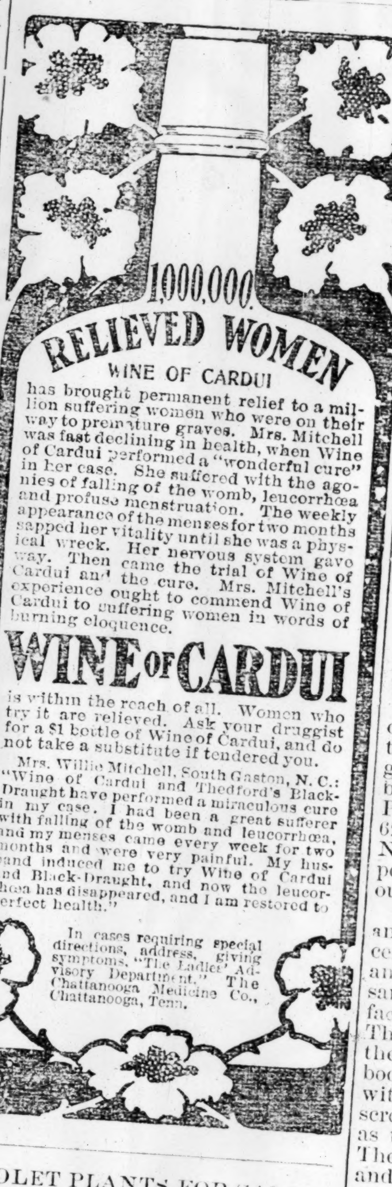

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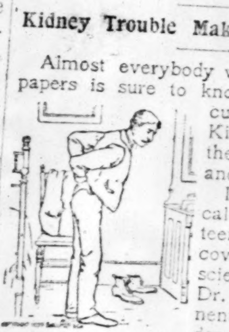

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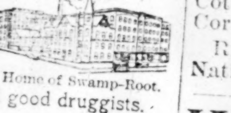
Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.



Home of Swamp-Root.

THE BRAINS OF THE SOUTH

ITS PUBLIC SPIRIT, CULTURE AND CAPITAL

are earnestly enlisted

IN FAVOR OF POLICIES WHICH MAKE FOR PROSPERITY.

"The New York Tribune" is the leading exponent in the United States of the development of mines, farms, factories, railroads and trade, and all other practical sources of the common weal.

Two editions of the paper are preeminently suited for southern reading—the Weekly and Tri-Weekly.

The Weekly, issued every Thursday, is a compact news, agricultural and family paper, unexcelled for cultivators of the soil and their families. Its market reports have given that edition a special reputation. Numerous special departments are projected and managed so as to attract every household and all the members thereof. Several half-tone pictures appear in each number. Price $1 a year.

"The Tri-Weekly," printed Monday, Wednesday and Friday, is a handsome spirited, and condensed every-other-day daily newspaper, easily the best publication of the class in the United States. It has all the special features of the Weekly and the important news of the Daily, and is printed and mailed at the same time as the Daily. The news—clean, accurate and fairly presented—is admirally displayed according to its value, and is never distorted. For political news you cannot find any better newspaper, and the news is given without any political bias. The editorial page breathes the spirit of purest patriotism and broadest charity, untainted by any consideratian save the welfare of the home and the country. Its reviews are pungent, wise and witty. The Tri-Weekly, $1.50 a year. Sample copies free.

Don't you think that such an admirable national newspaper should be in your own home? Thousands of Southern men read some edition of The Tribune.

Don't you think that 52 issues of the Weekly, or the 156 issues of the Tri-Weekly, per annum, each one handsome in appearance, full of the best news and reviews, well illustrated, a purchase for yourself and family?

Your order can be handed to the local postmaster or sent to this office direct.

Any reader, so situated that he can raise a club for "The Tribune," will oblige us by sending for terms and sample copies.

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

NOTICE!

To the Public:

We take this method of informing our patrons and the public generally, that we have recently moved our buggy business into the spacious new brick building of Kramer Bros. & Co., near Poindexter Creek bridge, Nos. 60 and 62 Poindexter Street, Elizabeth City, N. C. This building was erected especially for us to meet the demands of our increasing business.

We wish to express to our patrons and the public generally our most sincere thanks for their liberal patronage, and in soliciting a continuance of the same, desire to impress upon them the fact that our buggies are **hand made.** They are made of the best material by the best skilled labor. Our buggy bodies are made here and put together with the best Noodle glue and steel screws. The panels will not burst off as those of factory made buggies do. The wheels we use are of a high grade, and will not dish all out of shape as we cut our tires to fit the wood and heat them to shrink them on.

We do not believe in the cold tire system practiced by large manufacturers, which frequently either upsets or breaks the spokes inside the hub. We use the best steel axles, tires, etc., that can be made. In our buggy tops we use the best machine buff whole stock leather for side quarters and back stays, cushions and backs, a good grade of head lining and the best rubber we can find on the market. We will state however that we have been imposed upon by some rubber dealers, who put off some inferior curtain goods upon us that would not stand hard service and caused much complaint from some of our customers. Whenever complaint was made we replaced old curtains with new ones. We are now remedying that trouble by using the best curtain goods that are on the market. We use no split leather or imitations in our new buggies.

Our painting is simply superb. We use none but the very best paints and varnishes that are on the market in our paint shops, and have as skilled painters as can be found anywhere.

We paint in the old way that gives durability and beauty. We have not adopted the new method of painting resorted to by manufacturers of low priced buggies, of painting them in three days. This paint stands about as long as it takes to put it on.

We, however, keep factory made buggies in stock, which we sell very cheap.

We also keep in stock a full line of **Buggy Harness, Whips, Robes, Spreads,** and such other articles of merchandise as pertain to the buggy business, which we sell at a very small profit.

We make Surreys, Phaetons, Horse Carts, Road Carts, wide tire Beach Carts, Drays, Delivery wagons, Buckboards, and in fact every kind of riding vehicle that is used in this country.

We make repair work a specialty.

We desire the public to understand that we do **strictly first class work** in every branch of our business. We guarantee satisfaction to our customers. We invite our friends to call and examine our goods We again thank them for their liberal patronage and very respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

The Eliz. City Buggy Co.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Feb. 12. 60 and 62 Poindexter St.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

United States Marshal's Sale.
Eastern District of N. C.

E. S. Willey Libelant,
against
The steamer "D. K. Neal," her engines, boilers, tackle, apparel and furniture.

Pursuant to a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, I shall on Saturday, the 16th day of March, 1901, sell to the highest bidder for Cash, the steamer "D. K. Neal, her engines, boilers, tackle, apparel and furniture. Time of sale 12 o'clock m. Place of sale E. S. Willey's Ship Railways, Elizabeth City, N. C.

This the 28th day of February, 1901.

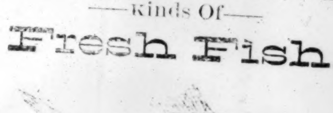
H. C. DOCKERY,
U. S. Marshal.
Per CHAS. A. BANKS,
Deputy U. S. Marshal.

N. G. GRANDY & CO.
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS.
Agents for American Fertilizer Co's.
HIGH CLASS
FERTILIZERS.
Buyers of Cotton Seed. Dealers in Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls, Hay, Corn and Oats.
REFERENCES: Citizen's Bank, First National Bank.

WANTED.—Capable and reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; $936 per year, payable weekly; $3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 334 Dearbon St., Chicago.
Jly 11

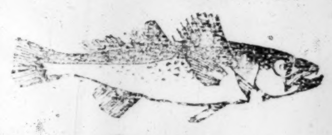
SCHOONER FOR SALE
I will sell the schooner R. D. Bateman for $550.00. She is 29 tons gross, 20 net. Good sailor. Excellent dredger.
J. D. STILLMAN,
Elizabeth City, - - - - N. C.
fe7 2m

S. B. MILLER & CO.
Wholesale Commission Dealers in all
—Kinds Of—
Fresh Fish,



No. 7, Fulton Fish Market,
New York.
Samuel B. Miller,
Clarence G. Miller.
Special attention given to the sale of NORTH CAROLINA SHAD.
☞ Stationary and Stencils, with shipping mark, forwarded upon application. We employ no agent.

WILLIS H. ROGERS
Wholesale Commission

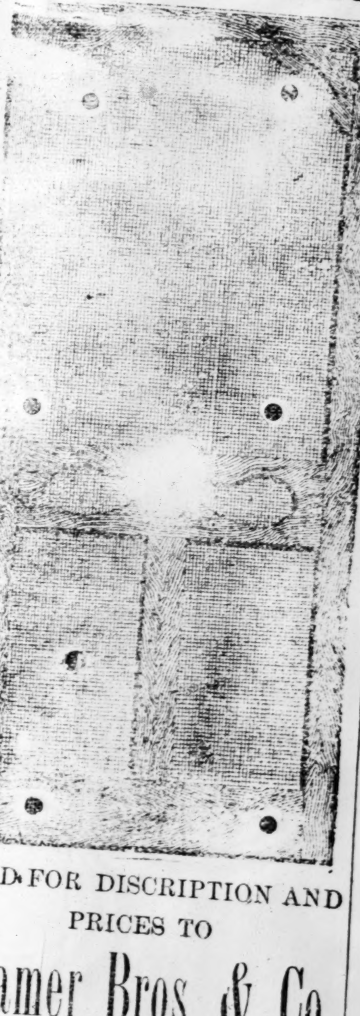


FISH DEALER
106 FULTON MARKET,
New York
North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
Stencils furnished at a moments notice
REFERENCE:—Banks and other financials when required Stencil furnished at the Home Office at a moment's notice.

A. W. HAFF
Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish Lobsters
Etc., Etc
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK,
North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
☞ Agents.

Screens to Order



SEND FOR DISCRIPTION AND PRICES TO
Kramer Bros & Co.
MANUFACTURERS,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

NEW-YORK TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Published Monday, Wednesday and Friday, is in reality a fine, fresh, every-other-day Daily, giving the latest news on days of issue, and covering news of the other three. It contains all important foreign cable news which appears in THE DAILY TRIBUNE of same date, also Domestic and Foreign Correspondence, short stories, Elegant Half-Tone Illustrations, Humorous Items, Industrial Information, Fashion Notes, Agricultural Matters and Comprehensive and Reliable Financial and Market reports.

Regular subscription price $1.50 year. We furnish it with the North Carolinian for $2.00 per year.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Published on Thursday and known for nearly sixty years in every part of the United States as a National Family Newspaper of the highest class, for farmers and villagers. It contains all the most important general news of THE DAILY TRIBUNE up to hour of going to press, an Agricultural Department of the highest order, has entertaining reading for every member of the family, old and young, Market Reports which are accepted as authority by farmers and country merchants, and is clean, up to date, interesting and instructive.

Regular subscription price $1.00 year. We furnish it with the North Carolinian for $1.25 per year.

Send all orders to the North Carolinian, Eliz City, N C

REMARKABLE
LIFE INSURANCE.
The BEST and BIGGEST COMPANY
Gives
The BEST and BROADEST TERMS
—ISSUED BY THE—
The New-York Life Ins. Company,
AGENCY IN
Carolinian Bldg. Box B. Elizabeth City. N. C.

R·I·P·A·N·S
ONE GIVES RELIEF
Ripans Tabules
Doctors Find
A Good Prescription
For Mankind.
10 FOR 5 CENTS
AT DRUG STORES

Removed

We have moved into a store on Poindexter St., near and on the same side as the Post Office.

HATHAWAY'S,
The Jewelers,
AND OPTICIANS.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor; T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, J. C. Commander, J. L. Sawyer, J. B. Flora, B. F. Spence, W. H. Weatherly and Bryant Freeman; Clerk and Tax Collector, R. A. Commander; Treasurer, J. B. Ferebee; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson with A. C. Bell and P. H. Ives as Assistants; Attorney, J. B. Leigh; Street Commissioner, J F Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Dr A F Aydlett Health Officer

Collector of Customs—Palemon John.

Postmaster--Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, C W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, H W White, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services n Court House, every Sunday morninandg night,

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch MWD. Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge paster; Anioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. B. Grigg, W. M., Dr. A. L. Pendleton, S. W.; W. C. Glover, J. W.; C. C. Barnard, S. D; W. M. Mann J. D.; B. F. Spence, Treas.; J. A. Hooper Secretary; E. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; Louis Selig and H. Gray, Stewards; L. C. Oakley, Tiler, Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Talula Encampment No. 8; J P Simpson, C P; P D Twiddy, S. W.; T. T. Whitcomb, H.P.; H H Hayman, J. W.; H O Hill, Scribe; G W Twiddy, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; J P Simpson, N. G; W. F. Keaton, V G; H. O. Hill, Recording Secretary; R. F. Black, Financial Secretary; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, [illegible] Creek Council No. 1209 H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; [illegible], Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor, R. P. White, Dictator; J. H. Eagle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson Financial Reporter; [illegible], Treasurer. Meets 1st and 3d Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; A C Garrett Sachem; [illegible] Sagamore; F G Thompson, jr, [illegible]; Wesley Williams' Prophet; W. [illegible] Goodwin, Chief of Records, R. B. White, K. of W. Meet every Thursday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas P. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. [illegible]; Standard Keeper, R. B. White, J. H. Newbold, keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, [illegible]; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. T. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Sheep; Board of Education: J C Commander, Charles Reid and E V Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing; County Physician, Dr A T Aydlett, Surveyor, J C Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

For
10cts
To Your Son.
READ
our unparallelled offer.

To advertise our popular clothing house we make the following offer:

To any boy 10 years of age or under who can construct the largest number of words out of our firm name we will present, for the nominal price of 10 cents, a

$5.00
Suit of Clothes

selected at his own choice from our mammoth and varied stock.

This is a proposition made in good faith.

Offer open until Easter.

TATEM, MANN & CO.,
CLOTHIERS.
No. 37 Main St. Eliz, City, N. C.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, March 14, 1901.

GIVE HIM A LIFT.

Give him a lift! Don't kneel in prayer,
Nor moralize with his despair.
The man is down, and his great need
Is ready help, not prayer and creed.

'Tis time when wounds are washed and healed,
That the inward motive be revealed;
But now whate'er the spirit be,
Mere words are but a mockery.

One grain of aid just now is more
To him than tomes of saintly lore,
Pray, if you must, within your heart,
But give him a lift, give him a start.

The world is full of good advice
Of prayer and praise, and preaching nice;
But the generous souls who aid mankind
Are scarce as gold and hard to find.

Give like a Christian—speak in deeds,
A noble life's the best of creeds;
And he shall wear a royal crown
Who gives them a lift when they are down.

THROUGH OUR SPECTACLES

Note Weisel's new ad.

Those in arrears are invited to call and settle.

Remember the CAROLINIAN'S job department is up-to-date.

Zoeller is up-to-date on all Photographic work. Give him a call.

For a good square meal stop at Keaton's Hotel. Terms very reasonable.

The present Legislature gives every indication of developing into a continuous performance affair.

Don't forget when you want your Picture made Zoeller has moved to Cor. Main and Poindexter St.

Scoville Brothers, of the Aragon Hotel, have just closed a contract by which they will manage the Atlantic Hotel, at Morehead City, N. C., the season of 1901, and extensive improvements will be at once begun.

Note advertisement of James Vicks Sons, the old reliable seed-house, in this week's issue. We can cordially recommend Vicks to our various patrons. We have tried them and know whereof we speak.

Mrs. Laura O. Mitchell has opened a first-class boarding house on Road St. near Main. Nicely furnished rooms and excellent table.

The business men who are making North Carolina great, have hitherto had but little to do with politics, preferring to devote their time rather to their business. The day has come when these men, the State's [illegible] as it were, should see that the best demands their giving more attention to such affairs and the best interest of the State and her people also demands it.—Concord Tribune.

The value of advertising in country papers is something that very few people are acquainted with. A country paper that prints home news enters into the home people's lives a great deal more thoroughly than the city paper does in the lives of the city folk. An advertisement, brightly written and properly displayed in the country paper, is very frequently a subject of discussion at meal times, and thereby impresses itself with unconscious force upon the mind of the family.

A contemporary criticising the proposed revenue bill, which among other things, provides that corporations shall file statements of their gross and net incomes, thus doing away with the element of business secrecy, placing themselves absolutely in the hands of their more powerful rivals, and their credit at the mercy of any temporary reverse, says:

"As a result of the bill now pending some corporations about to be formed are holding off. One corporation is taking out papers under the liberal laws of Delaware and hereafter nearly all corporations will organize under the laws of New Jersey and Delaware. If they do this, the very purpose of the bill will be defeated and the only effect would be that capital will be driven out of the State. Opponents of the bill claim that such has already been the effect. A very handsome showing indeed.

What's this we hear from Mississippi—from Mississippi which, with reason, disfranchised the negro? A paean welcoming milennial joys? A long, sweet hoot of pleasure and content with conditions that have resulted? This from the Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel is hardly the one or the other; indeed, it has a strangely familiar sound:

"In the primaries in 1899 [illegible] individuals, by the corrupt [illegible] money and by other [illegible] means—the use of whiskey [illegible] the stuffing of ballot boxes, and [illegible] votes of poll tax delinquents—w[illegible] made the nominees of the party and forced upon the public."

In other words the facile Mississippians have gotten a reading, writing and expounding clause in the Constitution, which was used to bar out the negro, ignorant and educated alike, have turned with gusto and apparent success to doing one another, in the primaries, what they formerly did to the negro at the regular election.—Norfolk Virginian.

In the light of the present problem which we are facing in North Carolina the above furnishes very interesting reading.

"Let us suppose that the pay of a Senator or member of the House had been reduced one-half by act of Assembly. The Legislature could never compel the Auditor and Treasurer to pay. Removing him would not do it Suppose again, that without any change in the law of salaries, the Treasurer should refuse to pay a member's per diem and mileage. Has it ever occurred to any one how he would go about getting it?

I suppose that in either event he would apply to a judge for a mandamus. If the Treasurer should answer that the act of Assembly had forbidden him to pay by reducing the salaries one-half, the plaintiff's lawyer would reply, that the act is void and was the same as if not in the book at all, because unconstitutional. And the judge would so hold, and would order the Treasurer to pay the salary just as if the act had not been passed, and he would put the Treasurer in jail if he didn't pay, "and every one would say well done, as loud as they could howl."

That would not be suing the State. It is, I think, a fair illustration of the judges' offending" in the impeachment case. The power has got to rest somewhere, and the wisdom of the ages vests it in the judges. Let the gentleman from Orange be further recognized to move the expunging of the impeachment resolutions and certain dissenting opinions from the Journal of the House, and the volumes of the reports. And then let us all go home and try to forget it.

I have just read the answer of the judges, and it induces these reflections."

The above is a very pertinent contribution to the Raleigh Post, from the pen of a correspondent, *in re* the impeachment discussion.

The real struggle of the negro race is industrial. It is a struggle for better living—for better food, better clothing, and a better home; for a house with more rooms than one, where a family live together in decency and modesty; for better sanitation and better health, for freedom from debt, for skill in labor, for thrift, economy, and industry, for opportunity and ability to earn $2 or $3 or $4 or $5 a day, instead of 10 cents or 30 cents or 50 cents. This is the real race struggle. It was the real struggle on emancipation; and it will remain the real struggle until the negro wins it, and through the victory rises to a higher intellectual, moral religious, social, and political life; or, until he fails and slowly passes out of life—an incompetent.—Southern Workman.

If you have a picture to enlarge Zoeller can save you money. Now on corner Main and Poindexter St.

The Legislature is still alive though a large number of Representatives have returned to their homes, the pay session having ended. A recess is soon to be taken until April 1st. Public schools receive $200,000. The bill providing for a permanent registration of the roll of voters, under amended Constitution, and the revenue and anti trust bills passed. Various public appropriations are to be largely incrrased. The issuance of bonds is a certainty for the near future.

Attention is called to the new and enterprising firm of Jones, Raper & Co., whose ad appears in this issue. They have located in Weisel's former stand, which is being tatefully remodelled and furnished. Mr. Jones is well known as an experienced buyer and salesman in the dry-goods line, and the other members of the firm are hustlers.

North Carolina is rapidly becoming a "dry" State. Prohibition is gaining. It is claimed that within two months it will be in effect in about a third of the counties. The State will say also where whiskey distilleries shall or shall not be erected.

The solons seem to be divided in opinion as to the right of the Senate to sit independently of the House as a court, or the propriety of Senators, as such members of the court receiving pay.

The county is to suffer from the failure of Congress to pass the River and Harbor bill. The increased appropriation for our public building is thereby delayed, if not lost.

The impeachment trial commenced Monday. It promises to be a two weeks affair.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 6:13 and will set to-night at 6:06—We have the promise of heavy rains for the coming week. Balmy Spring is proving itself entitled to the adjective.—Mrs. Foulk of Edenton has been visiting her grandmother Mrs. Col. Martin, on Church St., during the past week.—We note that R. B. Creecy, Jr., an experienced pedagogue, formerly of this city, announces his intention of opening a private school in the old Albemarle House on the 18th. Industry and learning are taking up their abode in the ancient home of hash.—The summer months will be upon us ere long, and with their advent will be emphasized the crying necessity for a public water-sprinker upon our principal streets. We made a plea for the same last summer, but the City Fathers disregarded our little plaint. Already the gusty winds of March with their clouds of pulverized dust from the oyster shelled streets are giving us a foretaste of what awaits us. Here is an opportunity of adding greatly to the public comfort at the entailment of but a small expense.—The experience of the dusky philosopher is thus presented:

Oh, it takes a lot o' people fo' to make
dis worl' go 'roun',
An' dar ain' much use complainin'
'bout de task dat you has foun'.
Some folks in orter mo-beels kin go
ridin' when it's fair
An' some mus' haul de rocks and
keep the roadway in repair.

—Superior Court convenes here next Monday. There are two capital cases on the Criminal docket, one for murder and the other for burglary. The accused in both cases are negroes. The trial of these causes will doubtless consume the major portion of the week, and it is improbable that much headway will be made on the Civil docket. Pasquotank Court should have a more liberal time allowance.—D. O. Newberry, Esq., has left Columbia and located at Edenton. What is Columbia's loss will be Edenton's gain.—Frank Vaughan, Esq. and family have decided to move about the middle of April from their present home in Elizabeth City to Norfolk, Va. Mr. Vaughan is one of the oldest and best known members of our local bar, a leading Episcopalian, and one of our most conservative and worthy citizens. The CAROLINIAN regrets his departure but wishes him a hearty god-prosper in his new home.—Our little community is suffering at present from a somewhat feverish political pulse. The election for town officers occurs in May. The aspirants for local authority are numerous and in several wards the contest for the Aldermanship promises excitement. Our Democratic friends are having their own troubles, and on every corner you can see the various cliques gathered together with we know not what in their midst. Fight on ye merry gentlemen and may the best men win.—Our local bar was well represented at Camden Court during the week.—Truckers are now occupied with potato planting.—The law offices at present occupied by Frank Vaughan, Esq., in the Carolinian Bldg. will soon be for rent.—There was a heavy hail storm here Monday, though of short duration.—

The train it is a wicked thing,
The engine smokes all day,
And drags along the chew-chew cars
And tanks up by the way.

—We are informed by rumor that the proposed daily which was scheduled to make its appearance here in April has gone the way of forlorn hopes. The capital which was to back the enterprise grew shy.—A wandering preacher, armed with a white umbrella decorated with various biblical quotations, attracted crowds of the curious for a few days last week by his novel appearance and his earnest exhortations. He held forth to open-air audiences at various points in the city.—The owners of poultry must beware. The Legislature in its great wisdom has passed a "chicken law." The domestic bird can no longer sally forth with impunity to scratch and devour in neighboring gardens.—Cupid has taken a holiday during the week, or at least there are no local casualties to report.—The following recent conveyances are noted: A deed from Louisa A. Morgan to C. C. Bailey of a lot on Factory Ave., 44 by 137, consideration $850; a deed from Elizabeth G. Griffin to Minnie L. Cohoon of a lot on North Church St., now occupied by Mr. Thomas Jones, adjoining the Simpson lot, 43 by 112, consideration $2,000; a deed from J. C. Brooks, Trustee, to J. Heywood Sayer of a lot on Factory Ave., 64 by 73, consideration $900.—We note a resolution passed by the Legislature authorizing the board of trustees of the public libraries to purchase $200 worth of Col. R. B. Creecy's "Tales of a Grandfather."—At a recent meeting of the ladies Cemetery Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs Mattie Leary, who succeeds herself; Vice President, Mrs. Cassie Morrisette; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. John Kramer. The society and its object should command the support and the appreciation of the community at large.—Mr. Ed Erwin of Hollidaysburg, Pa., formerly well known in social circles here, is stopping in the city on a brief visit. His wife accompanies him.—The house and lot on Martin St, a recent sufferer by fire, owned by Mrs. L. G. Price, has been purchased by Mr. Joe Kramer, consideration $400.—We are pleased to note that Miss Amelia Eheringhaus, after a long illness, is once more able to be out.—The Euclid Heights Land Co, it is reported, will soon commence their work of development on their land in the South-western portion of the city.

Any one having copy of issue of Dec, 13, last would greatly oblige by forwarding same to this office.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Stop A Minute!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made inthis section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C.

FULMER & CO.

SOME THINGS GOOD TO EAT.

Note the good things to eat now on hand at our store: Finest Hams and Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatflakes and Breakfast Foods.

We have the choicest Blended Coffees, Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, Vermont Maple Syrup and the very Finest Creamery Butter.

Telephone 17,

Keep
Your Eye
On This Space.
RESERVED
For
JONES, RAPER & Co.

South East corner Main and Water Sts.
(Weisel's Old Stand.)

M. B. Culpepper. J. B. Culpepper

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.

—DEALERS IN—

Staple and Fancy
Groceries

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

We keep on hand the best selected Groceries, Confectionaries and Fruits. Country Produce bought and sold.

Free delivery of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

Our Colored People.

By SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Rev. W. A. Taylor of Hertford spent Sunday in the city.

Our successful contractor and builder Mr. Elisha Overton, paid a brief visit to Norfolk one day last week.

Mr. J. E. Felton of Winfall was in town Saturday.

A Samaritan anniversary service was held at Corner Stone church last night.

There will be an entertainment given at the Normal and Industrial Institute tomorrow evening in the interest of the institution.

A rally temperance meeting, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. will be held at Mt. Lebanon Church this evening. The meeting promises to be an interesting one.

Mr. Herbert Barrington will close his school in Mt. Hermon tomorrow evening.

Prof. J. H. M. Butler left Saturday for Charlotte, where he goes to institute a lodge of the Mystic Shrine, one of the higher degrees of Masonry.

The meeting of the Pasquotank County Teacher's Association on Saturday proved the most interesting recently held. The principal features of the day's program were a well developed study of Poe, conducted by Principal Butler and a solo by Miss C. E. Stallings

The Colored American Magazine, published by the Colored Co-Operative Publishing Co. at Boston, is a monthly, issued at $1.50 per annum and is a very creditable publication. A. W. White of Elizabeth City is agent. It ought to be a regular visitor in every intelligent colored family. —EDITOR.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

COMFORTABLE HOMES.

Desirable locations, for rent or sale, easy terms to reliable parties. Apply to R. P Jenkins, Eliz. City, N. C.

WANTED.—Capable and reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; $936 salary per year, payable weekly; $3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona fide definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago. Jly 11

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION
Regulate liver and bowels, cure sick headache, never sicken, weaken or gripe. Eat 'em like candy. 10c, 25c, 50c. All druggists. Samples free. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

Normal and Industrial Institute,
Agricultural and Mechaninal.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
TRADES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. STRONG LITERARY COURSE.
Address J. H. M. BUTLER, Prin.

FRED DAVIS
DEALER IN
COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders are promptly filled.

☞ All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed

A CENTURY VAPOR BATH CABINET
TURKISH BATH AT HOME

Taking Turkish, Vapor, or Medicated Baths
All the luxuries of a HOT SPRINGS in your own HOME for THREE CENTS each. They are RESTFUL and REFRESHING. GIVES POWER TO THE [illegible] new and improved THERMAL BATH CABINETS are AUTOMATICALLY constructed, so that you can supply yourself with drinking water and sponge the face WITHOUT AN ASSISTANT. Our Cabinet Baths produce perfect HEALTH, CLEANLINESS, VIGOR and BEAUTY. Will cure RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Colds, LaGrippe and Malaria. PHYSICIANS recommend them for WOMAN'S TROUBLE, Blood and Skin Diseases. [illegible]
Exclusive [illegible] Standard Bath Cabinet Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
Cures Hacking Coughs, Sore Lungs, Grippe, Pneumonia and Bronchitis in a few days. Why then risk Consumption? Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Don't be imposed upon. Refuse the dealer's substitute. It is not as good as Dr. Bull's.
Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism and all Pain. Price, 15 and 25 cents.

DO YOU?

Do you live to eat, or eat to live? It makes no difference. In either case you want the best and the best is what we have. Our

MAMMOTH GROCERY

recently opened and stocked with the choicest and most assorted line of goods ever exhibited in this city, is now supplying every housekeeping want. Get the proof ot the pudding by giving us a call.

LOVE, EVANS & Co.,
WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

P. W. MELICK

WE have secured the Heywood-Wakefield Co's. line. It is the most complete and extensive on the market, and embodies all the good old ideas used by other manufacturers, as well as the new ideas which they will copy next year.

Baby Carriages

The Heywood Baby Carriages are the Standard.

Others try to equal them, and confess their superiority by saying—"As good as Heywoods."

Go-Carts

The improvements this year to be found, only on Heywood Carriages are—short wheel bases—making carriages easier to handle. Patent wheel locks, no nuts to run off and get lost. Rubber Hub Tips, will not mar walls or furniture. All metal gears Enamel Finishes.

Go-Carts are greatly improved, and are convertable into carriages in a moment That the advantages are appreciated is proven by the number in use.

SEE THE HEYWOOD BABY CARRIAGES before buying.

P. W. MELICK

Standard
Pharmacy
New Store. New Fixtures.
DEPOT FOR
DRUGS, MEDICINES and TOILET ARTICLES.
Choicest line of
CIGARS
In the City.
CALL AND BE CONVINCED.
POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

New Store * *

Poindexter Street, one door North of Post Office.

The growing trade of our

GROCERY

business, both Wholesale and Retail, demanded greater accomodations. Come and see us at our new stand.

W. J. WOODLEY,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

DEPARTMENT STORE!

We have moved into our new and commodious quarters on the North-west corner of Main and Water St., where, with our

7,000 SQUARE FEET

of floor-room we are able with ease and comfort to minister to the mercantile needs of our many patrons. Come and join the eager throng that now finds pleasure in examining our varied and assorted

SPRING STOCK

of dry-goods, a stock purchased with the discriminating taste of an experienced buyer direct from New York wholesalers.

MOSES WEISEL
18-24 Main St.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ALARMING MORTALITY.

Noticeable Among the Weak and Ailing.

Spring the Time Death Reaps Its Largest Harvest.

There Is a Way of Eluding the Grim Destroyer.

Every Spring it is noticeable how many people are taken away that we have been accustomed to see in our daily life.

Statistics show that at no other season of the year does so many deaths occur.

Especially large is the mortality among weak and sickly people.

The reason for this is apparent. The body that is weakened by age or disease has much to contend with during the Winter months. Insufficient exercise frequently has been taken. Too much starchy and fatty foods have been eaten. The system has been allowed to become run down, and when Spring comes with its bright, sunshiny days, older people will begin to realize that their vitality has become very low. The same thing is true of people who are naturally sickly and weak.

This is the season of the year when even a strong person feels at his worst. That tired, restless feeling is experienced by too many.

There need not be as many deaths this year as usually take place. A little care will ward off many Spring funerals. If one is weak or ailing they should take time by the forelock and take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. This great medicine has been in many cases, and will continue to be, the means by which the black angel of Death has been driven from the threshold. It dispels the grim destroyer in a scientific way, for it purifies the blood and gives strength and vitality to the nerves. It tones up and restores to a healthy condition all of the great life-giving organs of the body.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will enable those who take it to throw off little ills that prove dangerous only when they attack a system already wasted and weakened.

From many people, who have experienced benefit from this greatest of all life-lengtheners comes the following from the famous General Longstreet of 1217 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C. He says:

"It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony with many others for Dr. Greene's Remedy, which I have used with highly beneficial results and I am able to recommend its virtues from experience. I have used it for catarrh and have derived help."

Mr. Wellington Hynes, Elizabethtown, N. Y., writes:

"I feel it my duty to tell how much good Dr. Greene's Nervura has done me. I was so run down that I could not sleep at night and everything worried me. I had no appetite and could not work, my head ached all the time and there was an all-gone feeling in my stomach and I was always looking on the dark side of everything. I began to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and in less than three weeks I felt like a new man. I can now do as much work as is expected of a man my age. I advise any one who is troubled to take Dr. Greene's Nervura. Do not go to a doctor, but get a bottle of Dr. Greene's Nervura. It is cheaper than a doctor's bill."

The latter part of Mr. Hynes's advice might be profitably disregarded, however, if you should feel you would like the advice of a physician. You can have such advice and have it free if you will write or call on the greatest known blood and nerve specialist, Dr. Greene, 35 W. 14th St., New York City.

A Great Index.

The index of books at the British Museum is at last complete, after twenty years of hard work. When the printing of the great catalogue began in 1881, the manuscript catalogue then used contained 3,000,000 references to about half as many books—cross titles accounting for the difference between the figures. In all there are over 600 volumes of the catalogue, containing the titles of 2,000,000 books. The subject index is to be commenced at once, but will not be ready for fifteen years at least.—Tit-Bits.

A rubber tree four feet in diameter yields twenty gallons of sap, making forty pounds of dried rubber.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15 and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Experiments are being carried out in the Austrian Army with a new portable oven for field and transport purposes. The oven at present in use is a very unwieldly and heavy article and has to be transported in sections. The new oven, however, may be carried intact upon a cart, and if necessary can be utilized for baking purposes while on the march.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Upon the battlefield of Gettysburg in a remote and wild place, far from any habitation, lives Frederick Thomas, a man sixty years old. He has two or three pet chickens, well up in years, the only other living things near. Upon the death of his wife, years ago, he determined to live the life of a recluse, and has studiously kept his resolution.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles Go at once, delays are dangerous.

A machine in the Bank of England for weighing sovereigns and half sovereigns is so extremely sensitive that it can denote a tenth of a grain difference in the weight of the coin. It automatically weighs twenty-six coins in a minute. The coins of full weight it throws to the right and the others to the left.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

The elevator man who calls out floors tells stories.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The vegetarian should be able to make both ends meet.

If you want "good digestion to wait upon your appetite" you should always chew a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

The chance of two finger prints being alike is not one in 64,000,000,000.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
Cures a cough or cold at once. Conquers croup, bronchitis, grippe and consumption. 25c.

THE APPROPRIATIONS

Bills Carrying $1,440,062,545 Passed by the Fifty-sixth Congress.

CHAIRMAN CANNON'S STATEMENT

Says Congress Has Reduced Appropriations $123,150,091 Under Those Provided by Its Predecessor and Has Made an Annual Reduction in Taxation of $41,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—The total of appropriations at the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, just ended, according to a statement prepared by Chairman Cannon, of the House Appropriation Committee, is $769,911,683, and the grand total for the entire Congress, $1,440,062,545, against $1,568,212,637 by the Fifty-fifth Congress. Mr. Cannon's statement adds:

The increase over the appropriations made at the first session of this Congress is less than $20,000,000, and this sum is more than accounted for by the increase of $10,124,450 made on account of the postal service and by $13,513,057 in the bill that provides for the maintenance of our naval establishment and for the construction, armor and armament of the new ships of the navy.

Slight increases are shown in the bills providing for the Agricultural Department, the army, the diplomatic and consular service, the government of the District of Columbia, fortifications, the Indian service, and for legislative, executive and judicial expenses; but these increases are more than offset by the substantial reductions which are indicated in the Sundry Civil act, in deficiencies and for permanent appropriations. Included in the last named is the provision for our annual interest charge, which by legislation enacted by this Congress has been reduced in a sum that will amount annually to $9,400,000. The increase on account of miscellaneous objects is occasioned by the appropriation of $5,250,000 authorized by legislation at the first session of this Congress for the St. Louis Exposition.

The total appropriations made at the two sessions of the Fifty-sixth Congress are $128,150,091.89 less than the appropriations made during the two regular sessions of the preceding Congress. The new revenue law passed at this session will, it is estimated, reduce taxes for the coming fiscal year $41,000,000, bringing our total estimated income for the coming fiscal year, including postal revenues, to $675,633,042.

The large deficiencies provided for during the fiscal year 1899 by the first regular session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, amounting to $349,772,389.96, were almost in their entirety to cover the expenses of the military and naval establishments during the fiscal years 1899 and 1900 incident to the war with Spain.

The most marked increase indicated in the appropriations for ordinary expenses of the Government made for the two years 1901 and 1902, at the two sessions of this Congress, over those of the two preceding years, 1899 and 1900, provided for by the Fifty-fifth Congress, is for the postal service. This is the one branch of the public service that cannot be restrained in its growth. It registers, with precision and exactness the welfare of the nation, and the agricultural, industrial and commercial condition of the country. That the growth of the postal service for the two years provided for by this Congress is nearly eight per cent. greater than was the growth of the appropriations made therefor by the Fifty-fifth Congress is a source of congratulation.

CRIME TO GIVE FRIEND A DRINK.

Topeka Penalizes Hospitality With Fine and Imprisonment.

Topeka, Kan.—An ordinance has been adopted by the City Council which, it is believed, will make it almost impossible for the "jointists" to do business in this city.

The ordinance makes is unlawful to treat a friend to a drink of liquor in a private house. A man is declared to be guilty of violating the ordinance if he is found in a place where liquor is sold. The ordinance does not require that an actual sale shall be proved. Heavy fines and imprisonment of thirty to 100 days in jail are the penalties for violations of the ordinance.

AN ATTACK ON THE KAISER.

Epileptic at Bremen Gives No Explanation of His Act.

Bremen, Germany.—While Emperor William was driving from the Rathskeller to the railway station a man threw a piece of iron into his carriage, but His Majesty drove on without stopping. It is stated that he was struck on the cheek and slightly injured.

The man who threw the missile was arrested. His name is Diedrich Weiland. He is an epileptic, and answers in a confused manner the questions put to him.

The Population of Alaska.

According to a bulletin issued by the Census Office, at Washington, the population of Alaska is 63,592. The total land surface of Alaska is 590,884 square miles, and the average number of persons to the 100 square miles is eleven.

Nicaraguan Judge Killed.

Judge Meza, of the Nicaraguan Supreme Court, was killed at Granada by Senor Lacayos, whose father has been well known in Nicaraguan affairs.

2,000,000 Acres of Land Sold.

The property of the Diston Land Company, comprising 2,000,000 acres in five counties of Florida, which has been in litigation for some time, has been sold to C. W. Ward, of Washington, D. C. The price is said to have been $70,000.

Massachusetts Judges in Robes.

For the first time in 126 years the judges in the Supreme Judicial Court, at Boston, the highest tribunal in Massachusetts, appeared in robes a few days ago.

In Prison For Life at Fourteen.

Travis Brown, fourteen years old, of Clinton County, was taken to the penitentiary at Frankfort, Ky., to serve a life sentence for murder. Brown, when thirteen years of age, shot from ambush and killed Celia Jones, aged twelve, who threatened to tell her father of an insult young Brown offered her.

Emperor Annuls Boxer Decrees.

In an edict the Emperor of China annuls all decrees and reports rendered from June 20 to August 14, 1900, in order that no trace of them be preserved in history.

Prominent Naval Officers Retire.

Two prominent naval officers were placed on the retired list by operation of law, on account of age—Rear-Admiral Philip C. Hichborn, who has been Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair at Washington for the past eight years, and Pay Inspector H. G. Colby, one of the ranking officers of the Pay Corps.

Believe the Mine is Haunted.

Forty men have quit the Silver Hill Mine at Nelson, B. C., averring that it is haunted by the ghost of a miner killed there a year ago.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¾c. per quart.

BUTTER.		
Creamery—West, extra....$	— @$	22
Firsts	20½@	21½
Seconds	19 @	20
State dairy tubs, extra	— @	21
Imitation creamery	14 @	19
Factory finest	— @	15
Low grades	12 @	13½
CHEESE.		
State—Full cream, fancy	— @	11½
Small	12¼@	12½
Part skims, good to prime	5½@	6½
Full skims	1½@	2
EGGS.		
Jersey—Fancy	16½@	17
State and Penn	16½@	17
Western—Choice	15½@	15¾
Southern—Choice	15 @	15¼
BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1900.	2 40 @	2 45
Medium	— @	2 20
Pea, choice	2 20 @	2 22½
Red kidney, choice	2 22½@	2 25
White kidney, choice	— @	2 50
Yellow eye	2 62½@	2 65
Lima, Cal	3 85 @	3 90
Green peas, bags	1 20 @	1 22½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples, Ben Davis, per bbl	2 50 @	3 50
Baldwin, per bbl	2 50 @	3 50
Greening, per bbl	2 50 @	4 00
Strawberries, Fla., per qt	25 @	45
Cranberries, per bbl	6 50 @	9 00
LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, per lb	— @	10½
Chickens, per lb	— @	9½
Roosters, per lb	— @	6½
Turkeys, per lb	— @	11
Ducks, per pair	60 @	90
Geese, per pair	1 12 @	1 62
Pigeons, per pair	35 @	40
DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, per lb	7 @	10½
Broilers, Phila., per lb	18 @	25
Capons, Phila., per lb	10 @	16
Fowls, State & Penn., per lb	— @	10
Chickens, Western, per lb	8 @	10
Ducks, Western, per lb	8 @	13
Geese, Western, per lb	6 @	11
Squabs, per dozen	1 50 @	2 75
HOPS.		
State—1900, choice, per lb	19 @	20
1900, common to fair	14 @	16
Pacific coast—1900, choice	18 @	19
1899, common to choice	8 @	14
Old odds	2 @	5
HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	— @	97½
No. 1, per 100 lb	90 @	92½
No. 2, per 100 lb	85 @	87½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	80 @	82½
Straw, long rye	82½@	87½
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, West., per bbl	1 25 @	1 62
State, per bbl	1 25 @	1 62
Sweets, per bbl	1 80 @	2 25
Onions—Orange Co., per bag	2 75 @	5 00
Eastern, red, per bbl	3 00 @	3 75
Eastern, white, per bbl	4 50 @	6 50
Cabbages, per crate	1 25 @	2 00
Turnips, per bbl	75 @	85
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00 @	2 50
String beans, per crate	1 50 @	3 50
Egg plant, per box	1 50 @	2 50
Peppers, per carrier	1 50 @	2 50
Celery, per dozen	15 @	75
Lettuce, per basket	1 25 @	3 50
Beets, per crate	75 @	1 00
Spinach, per bbl	60 @	1 50
Brussels sprouts, per qt	8 @	10
Green peas, per basket	1 50 @	3 00
Kale, per bbl	25 @	75
Carrots, per 100 bunches	2 50 @	3 00
Cauliflower, per crate	1 25 @	2 25
GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter patents	3 60 @	4 00
Spring patents	4 00 @	4 30
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	— @	—
No. 2 red	— @	78¾
Corn—No. 2	— @	48½
Oats—No. 2 white	— @	33½
Track mixed	30½@	32
Rye—Western	61 @	62
State	56 @	57
Lard, city	— @	7.40c.
LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	6 @	8½
Calves, city dressed	7½@	11
Country dressed	6½@	9½
Sheep, per 100 lb	4 00 @	4 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 25 @	5 80
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb	5 70 @	6 00
Country dressed	5½@	8¼

TOBACCO.

Havana tobacco is in fair demand, the best grades finding ready sale. Western tobacco is dull, but firm. Sumatra is inactive. Domestic seed leaf continues dull.

GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS.

Summary of Reports Received at the Weather Bureau in Washington.

Washington, D. C.—The Weather Bureau has issued the following summary of general crop conditions:

While the month has been cold in the principal agricultural districts the precipitation was light, and such farm work as is usually performed in winter has been conducted very satisfactorily. In the Southern States extensive preparations for spring planting have been made. In Southern Texas and in Florida some corn has been planted, and oat seeding has begun in portions of the Central Gulf States. Over the Southern portion of the winter wheat region, owing to general lack of snow protection and alternate freezing and thawing, the reports respecting winter wheat are for the most part unfavorable, but over the northern portion there has generally been ample snow covering, and the reports indicate that the crop is in very promising condition.

Reports of injury by fly continue, but they are less numerous than in the preceding month. On the Pacific coast the wheat outlook is reported as excellent, although growth has been retarded by low temperatures of the first and last decades, some damage having resulted from heavy rains in Central and Northern California. The Southern States have experienced very trying temperature conditions when freezing temperature occurred as far south as Central Florida.

Salt Combine For England.

It is stated that the salt manufacturers of Cheshire, England, are negotiating a combination with the view to regulating the prices of the output between the Salt Union and outside firms. They are also seeking an understanding with American traders for mutual benefit.

Bill to Regulate Poultry Sales.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature making it a misdemeanor for any person to sell or offer for sale any poultry, except live poultry, without previously removing the viscera thereof.

Felling Axes Ordered in America.

The War Office, at London, has made a contract with an American merchant to supply 3000 felling axes for the British troops in South Africa, British firms being unable to make sufficiently prompt delivery.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 177 failures in the United States during the past week. About ninety-two per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had a capital of $5000 or less, and five per cent. had from $5000 to $20,000 capital.

Farmers Use Automobiles.

Farmers in the country adjacent to Chicago are taking up the automobile fad. Orders received from rustic purchasers indicate that the country roads in Illinois and Wisconsin this summer will be filled with horseless vehicles.

Lake Fleets May Consolidate.

The Chicago Record says: "All of the lake fleets operated by the many concerns involved in the great steel deal are to be consolidated. This means that 124 vessels will be placed under the control of the new United States Steel Corporation. The management of the fleets will be placed in the hands of two auxiliary companies to be formed soon, according to reports from inside circles."

Trade is Improving.

Mercantile agencies report an encouraging improvement in general business.

GIGANTIC STEEL TRUST

The Capital of the New Corporation Will Be $1,154,000,000.

CARNEGIE GETS $25,000,000 CASH

An Official Statement Issued by J. P. Morgan & Co. Relative to the Plan of Consolidation—Syndicate States That It Gets No Profits Except Those Which Come From the Exchange of Holdings

New York City.—A circular has been issued by J. P. Morgan & Co. to the stockholders of the Federal Steel Company, National Steel Company, National Tube Company, American Steel and Wire Company, American Tinplate Company, American Steel Hoop Company and American Sheet Steel Company, which, together with the Carnegie Company, are to be merged into the United States Steel Corporation. It is supplemented by an address of the Board of Directors of the various companies, urging acceptance of the terms offered on the score of decreased expenses and larger net earnings without advance in prices of manufactured product.

In order to carry out the provisions of the consolidation, the capitalization of the United States Steel Corporation will be $1,154,000,000. Of this amount $425,000,000 is seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock; an equal amount of common stock and $304,000,000 of five per cent. bonds. The bonds are to be used only in acquiring the bonds and sixty per cent. of the stock of the Carnegie Company. An underwriting syndicate of $200,000,000 has been formed to finance the plan.

J. P. Morgan & Co. will manage the syndicate and exchange the bonds and stock of the new corporation for those of the subordinate companies, and $25,000,000 in cash. The syndicate is to retain all stocks not required for the acquisition of combining companies.

According to statements made by officials of the various companies entering the combination their aggregate net earnings for 1900 were sufficient to pay dividends on both common and preferred stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, besides allowances for sinking funds and maintenance. The capitalization of the company may be reduced if the entire capitalization of the subordinate companies is not acquired.

The circular settles beyond cavil or doubt that the Carnegie Company was not acquired until Mr. Carnegie's terms, $25,000,000 in cash, were acceded to. It says in reference to common stock dividends:

"For the purpose of avoiding the necessity of interruption in the declaration and payment of dividends, when earned, upon the common stock, concurrently with the payment of dividends upon the preferred stock, there has been inserted in the charter of the United States Steel Corporation a proposition to the effect that whenever all quarterly dividends accrued upon the preferred stock for previous quarters shall have been paid, the Board of Directors may declare dividends on the common stock out of any remaining surplus or net profits."

In order that there may be no misunderstanding, either now or in the future, as to who is supreme in the trust, the following statement is made: "The undersigned (J. P. Morgan & Co.) are authorized to proceed with the proposed transaction whenever in their sole judgment a sufficient amount of the stocks of said companies, or any of them, shall have been deposited. They reserve the right, at any time, in their discretion, to wholly abandon the transaction and to withdraw their offer herein contained as to all the depositors."

And while the supremacy question is uppermost the circular says that all forms of bonds and stock certificates, "and the entire plan of organization and management of the United States Steel Corporation shall be determined by J. P. Morgan & Co."

The closing paragraph will gratify the heretofore unsatisfied curious interest of every general reader, because Mr. Morgan has not been given to publicly making personal explanations of any kind. It reads: "It is proper to state that J. P. Morgan & Co. are to receive no compensation for their services as syndicate managers beyond a share in any sum which ultimately may be realized by the syndicate."

CHOSEN ASSASSIN FROM AMERICA.

Man Who Killed Himself Instead of Italy's King Once Lived in Paterson, N. J.

London.—An Anarchist named Peroni committed suicide in Rome a few days ago after making some astonishing revelations. Among other things he said that he had been selected by lot at Marseilles to kill King Victor Emmanuel. On arriving in Rome his nerve failed him, and he killed himself by opening his veins.

The police have now discovered some confirmation of his story. They have searched Peroni's lodgings and found letters from Bresci and other desperadoes, portraits of the King and Anarchist martyrs, including Bresci and Ravachol. Two letters bore a New York portmark. The police say Peroni was once arrested in Paterson, N. J., an suspicion of being concerned in a local murder.

Consul Dies at His Post.

Word was received at the State Department, in Washington, that Alexander Wood, of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Kiel, Germany, died of paralysis. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul at Kiel in October, 1899.

House Passed Army Bill.

The House of Representatives, at Washington, removed all possibility of an extra session by concurring in the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill. The vote stood 159 to 134. It was a strict party vote, with the exception that four Republicans voted with the Democrats. The bill was taken to the President.

Cervera Now a Vice-Admiral.

The Queen Regent of Spain has signed a decree appointing Rear-Admiral Cervera to be a Vice-Admiral.

$11,588,966 Coined in February.

The monthly statement issued by the Director of the Mint, at Washington, shows that the total coinage executed in the United States mints in February, 1901, was $11,588,966, as follows: Gold, $9,230,300; silver, $2,242,166; minor coins, $116,500.

Our Ships Not Going to Cuba.

The Secretary of the Navy, at Washington, says that the North Atlantic squadron is not going to Cuba at present. It is going now for a cruise through the West India Islands, and will not touch at Cuba before its return from this cruise.

Fatal Misunderstanding of Orders.

In a head-end collision of two freight trains on the Southern Railway at Lenoir City, Tenn., four trainsmen were killed, two fatally injured and several seriously hurt. A misunderstanding of orders is said to have caused the collision. None of those aboard the trains escaped uninjured.

No Submarine Boats For Germany.

Admiral von Tirpitz, Naval Secretary, declared in the German Reichstag that he still adhered to his unfavorable opinion regarding submarine boats, and that the Naval Department would not construct any.

At an experiment in St. Joseph, Mo., a cat was apparently killed by a shock of electricity carefully administered. Two hours after the heart had ceased to beat the current was reversed and the second shock restored the heart beats, faintly at first, but growing stronger until the cat was finally released as playful and frisky as ever.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

The Women's University Club, of New York, is the latest organization among college graduates. The alumnae of the various colleges have planned an organization with the object of building a clubhouse such as those enjoyed by the men. Seven hundred women graduates were present at a meeting held, and the success of the scheme seems assured.

For 60 Years Frey's Vermifuge

Has been curing children of worms. It is sure. Never fails. 25c. Druggists and country stores.

The notes of the Bank of England cost exactly one-half penny each.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The golf writer believes that the pen is mightier than the sward.

Stock Raising South.

There is a growing interest in live stock in the South, especially as regards beef, dairy cattle, horses, mutton, sheep and hogs. The Shenandoah Valley and Piedmont sections of Virginia, the mountains of East Tennessee, Western North Carolina, the upland regions of South Carolina, sections of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi and the famous blue grass regions of Kentucky furnish large areas of fine grass lands with an abundance of pure clear water. Over this section the climate is such that stock buildings need not be expensive. Rough lumber is comparatively cheap and within easy reach of every farmer. No section of country can furnish cheaper grazing or feeding than the South. Besides a great variety of pasture grasses and green forage plants there are cotton seed and its products, one of the cheapest stock foods known. During the past season several very fine bunches of cattle have been shipped over the Southern Railway to Chicago and to Europe, besides supplying in part a very brisk home market. Lists of these lands can be obtained free by addressing M. A. Hays, Agent Land and Industrial Department, Southern Railway, 228 Washington St., Boston, Mass., or M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

In China coal miners work twelve hours a day for ten cents a day.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The vast majority of Hindus do not drink intoxicants.

The English in India.

The first British attempts to reach India from the northeast and the west were made in 1528, but the East India Company, which practically ruled the land for many years, was not chartered until 1600. Here are some of the more important dates since that time: Bombay ceded to England, 1662; Calcutta purchased, 1696; war between English and French, 1746-1749; Calcutta captured and English suffocated in Black Hole June 20, 1756; Calcutta retaken by Clive January 2, 1757; almost constant wars with native States, which resulted in England obtaining much territory, 1757-1802; Mahratta war, more territory obtained, 1803-1805; territory acquired through Burmese war, 1824-1826; Scinde annexed to British Empire, 1843; Danish possessions in India purchased, 1845; Pegu annexed, 1852; great Indian mutiny, 1857-1858; government of East India Company ceased, September 1, 1858; Queen Victoria proclaimed in India November 1, 1858; proclaimed Empress May 1, 1876, in London, and January 1, 1877, in India.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

The fellow who always tells the truth loses lots of friends.

Socialists in Paris have organized a bureau to spread their doctrines.

The great public schools of the large cities use Carter's Ink exclusively. It is the best and costs no more than the poorest. Get it.

A fort built by mound builders was discovered near Wayne, Ohio.

HELP FOR WOMEN

WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time. I do not know what is the matter with me."

You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time.

Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and had all kinds of miserable feelings, all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by

MRS. ELLA RICE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Proof is monumental that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women. No other medicine has made the cures that it has, and no other woman has helped so many women by direct advice as has Mrs. Pinkham; her experience is greater than that of any living person. If you are sick, write and get her advice; her address is Lynn, Mass.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Price, 25 cts. per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA CAN BE CURED BY USING KENYON'S Vegetable TABLETS
50c. From Manto Chem. Co., 179 Wooster St., N. Y.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS.—NYNU 10

GREGORY SEEDS Forty years of fair dealing. New catalogue free.
J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass.

DON'T RUIN YOUR STOMACH WITH MEDICINE.

Hunyadi János

IS A NATURAL LAXATIVE MINERAL WATER.

Endorsed and used by the most prominent physicians in the world as the best and safest remedy for disordered stomach, biliousness, liver troubles, gout and rheumatism.

It Cures Constipation!

Take one-half glassful on arising in the morning and you will feel the remarkable effects in half an hour.

ASK For the full name "Hunyadi János." | LOOK at the label. Blue with Red Centre Panel.

Sole Exporter, Firm of Andreas Saxlehner, 130 Fulton St., N. Y.

LION COFFEE

A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL!

MY PICTURE

goes on every package of

Lion Coffee.

Make sure that there is a lion head on every package before purchasing.

That tells you that it is genuine, and not a glazed coffee.

If you don't see my head on the package, don't buy it.
If not at your grocer's try another store.
All leading stores keep it.

LION COFFEE

is now the leader of them all, and is used in millions of homes.

Watch our next advertisement.

In every package of LION COFFEE you will find a fully illustrated and descriptive list. No housekeeper, in fact, no woman, man, boy or girl will fail to find in the list some article which will contribute to their happiness, comfort and convenience, and which they may have by simply cutting out a certain number of Lion Heads from the wrappers of our one pound sealed packages (which is the only form in which this excellent coffee is sold).

WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

ITCHING
Burning Scaly
HUMORS
Complete External and Internal Treatment
Cuticura
THE SET $1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel humor germs A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

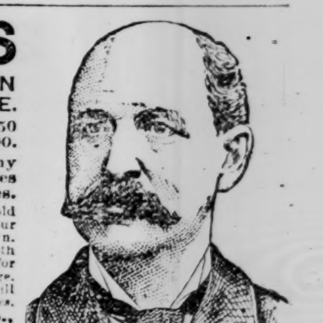
WONDERFUL CURE OF PSORIASIS.

As a sufferer for thirty years from the worst form of Psoriasis, finally cured by Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I wish to tell you my experience, that others may benefit by it. I was so grievously afflicted that the matter that exuded from my pores after the scales had peeled off, would cause my underclothing to actually gum to my body. After remaining in one position, sitting or lying down, for an hour or two, the flesh on my elbows and knees would split, so thick and hard would the crusty scales become. The humiliation I experienced, to say nothing of physical agony, was something frightful. The detached scales would fairly rain from my coat sleeves. I have read none of your testimonials that appear to represent a case so bad as mine. But as to the cure. I commenced bathing in hot Cuticura Soap suds night and morning, applied the Cuticura Ointment, and then wrapped myself in a sheet. In two weeks my skin was almost blood red in color, but smooth and without scales. Patches of natural colored skin began to appear, and in less than a month I was cured. I am now passed forty years of age and have skin as soft and smooth as a baby's. Hoping that others may benefit by my experience, and regretting that sensitiveness forbids me from disclosing my name, I am yours gratefully,

J. H. M., Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1900.

Millions of People Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world. Sold by all druggists.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00.

Our $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. *Write for catalogue showing new Spring styles.*

We use Fast Color Eyelets in all our shoes.
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.

The New Elixir of Life

VIN PALMETTE

A wonderful tonic for restoring vigor and vitality.

Makes the Old Young, Makes the Young Strong.

At your Druggist's, or sent prepaid securely sealed and packed on receipt of price,

ONE DOLLAR.

Palmetto Chemical Company,
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"SALZER'S SEEDS WILL MAKE YOU RICH"

This is a daring statement, but Salzer's seeds bear it out every time.

Combination Corn. Greatest corn on earth. Will positively revolutionize corn growing.

Billion Dollar Grass. Greatest marvel of the age. 12 tons of hay per acre. First crop six weeks after sowing.

What Is It? Catalogue tells.

FOR 10c. STAMPS and this NOTICE we mail big seed catalog, 10 Grain Samples including above, also Speltz (80 bu. per A.) Oats, (250 bushel per A.) Rape, Barley, (173 bu. per A.) Peaoat, etc. Worth $10. to get a start.

John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse, Wis.

MAN WANTED AT ONCE

With rig to sell our Poultry Mixture; straight salary $15.00 per week and expenses; year's contract; weekly pay. Address with stamp. EUREKA MFG. Co., Dept. 9, East St. Louis, Ill.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description; and get free opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. Div. 3, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION